

§ 58.20

quarterly reporting period. For example, the data for the reporting period January 1–March 31 are due on or before June 30 of that year.

(c) Air quality data submitted for each reporting period must be edited, validated, and entered into the AQS (within the time limits specified in paragraph (b) of this section) pursuant to appropriate AQS procedures. The procedures for editing and validating data are described in the AQS Data Coding Manual and in each monitoring agency's quality assurance project plan.

(d) The State shall report VOC and if collected, carbonyl, NH_3 , and HNO_3 data, from PAMS sites to AQS within 6 months following the end of each quarterly reporting period listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) The State shall also submit any portion or all of the SLAMS and SPM data to the appropriate Regional Administrator upon request.

(f) The state, or where applicable, local agency shall archive all $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , and $\text{PM}_{10-2.5}$ filters from manual low-volume samplers (samplers having flow rates less than 200 liters/minute) from all SLAMS sites for a minimum period of 5 years after collection. These filters shall be made available for supplemental analyses, including destructive analyses if necessary, at the request of EPA or to provide information to state and local agencies on particulate matter composition. Other Federal agencies may request access to filters for purposes of supporting air quality management or community health—such as biological assay—through the applicable EPA Regional Administrator. The filters shall be archived according to procedures approved by the Administrator, which shall include cold storage of filters after post-sampling laboratory analyses for at least 12 months following field sampling. The EPA recommends that particulate matter filters be archived for longer periods, especially for key sites in making NAAQS-related decisions or for supporting health-related air pollution studies.

(g) Any State or, where applicable, local agency operating a continuous SO_2 analyzer shall report the maximum 5-minute SO_2 block average of the

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–14 Edition)

twelve 5-minute block averages in each hour, in addition to the hourly SO_2 average.

[71 FR 61298, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 67059, Nov. 12, 2008; 75 FR 6534, Feb. 9, 2010; 75 FR 35602, June 22, 2010; 78 FR 3283, Jan. 15, 2013]

Subpart C—Special Purpose Monitors

SOURCE: 71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 58.20 Special purpose monitors (SPM).

(a) An SPM is defined as any monitor included in an agency's monitoring network that the agency has designated as a special purpose monitor in its annual monitoring network plan and in AQS, and which the agency does not count when showing compliance with the minimum requirements of this subpart for the number and siting of monitors of various types. Any SPM operated by an air monitoring agency must be included in the periodic assessments and annual monitoring network plan required by § 58.10. The plan shall include a statement of purposes for each SPM monitor and evidence that operation of each monitor meets the requirements of appendix A or an approved alternative as provided by § 58.11(a)(2) where applicable. The monitoring agency may designate a monitor as an SPM after January 1, 2007 only if it is a new monitor, i.e., a SLAMS monitor that is not included in the currently applicable monitoring plan or, for a monitor included in the monitoring plan prior to January 1, 2007, if the Regional Administrator has approved the discontinuation of the monitor as a SLAMS site.

(b) Any SPM data collected by an air monitoring agency using a Federal reference method (FRM), Federal equivalent method (FEM), or approved regional method (ARM) must meet the requirements of § 58.11, § 58.12, and appendix A to this part or an approved alternative to appendix A to this part. Compliance with appendix E to this part is optional but encouraged except when the monitoring agency's data objectives are inconsistent with those requirements. Data collected at an SPM

using a FRM, FEM, or ARM meeting the requirements of appendix A must be submitted to AQS according to the requirements of § 58.16. Data collected by other SPMs may be submitted. The monitoring agency must also submit to AQS an indication of whether each SPM reporting data to AQS monitor meets the requirements of appendices A and E to this part.

(c) All data from an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM which has operated for more than 24 months are eligible for comparison to the relevant NAAQS, subject to the conditions of §§ 58.11(e) and 58.30, unless the air monitoring agency demonstrates that the data came from a particular period during which the requirements of appendix A, appendix C, or appendix E to this part were not met, subject to review and EPA Regional Office approval as part of the annual monitoring network plan described in § 58.10.

(d) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not base a NAAQS violation determination for the PM_{2.5} or ozone NAAQS solely on data from the SPM.

(e) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not designate an area as nonattainment for the CO, SO₂, NO₂, or 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS solely on the basis of data from the SPM. Such data are eligible for use in determinations of whether a nonattainment area has attained one of these NAAQS.

(f) Prior approval from EPA is not required for discontinuance of an SPM.

[71 FR 61298, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 72 FR 32210, June 12, 2007; 73 FR 67060, Nov. 12, 2008; 78 FR 3283, Jan. 15, 2013]

Subpart D—Comparability of Ambient Data to the NAAQS

SOURCE: 71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 58.30 Special considerations for data comparisons to the NAAQS.

(a) *Comparability of PM_{2.5} data.* The primary and secondary annual and 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS are described in part 50 of this chapter. Monitors that follow the network technical require-

ments specified in § 58.11 are eligible for comparison to the NAAQS subject to the additional requirements of this section. PM_{2.5} measurement data from all eligible monitors are comparable to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from all eligible monitors that are representative of area-wide air quality are comparable to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Consistent with appendix D to this part, section 4.7.1, when micro- or middle-scale PM_{2.5} monitoring sites collectively identify a larger region of localized high ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations, such sites would be considered representative of an area-wide location and, therefore, eligible for comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from monitors that are not representative of area-wide air quality but rather of relatively unique micro-scale, or localized hot spot, or unique middle-scale impact sites are not eligible for comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from these monitors are eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. For example, if a micro- or middle-scale PM_{2.5} monitoring site is adjacent to a unique dominating local PM_{2.5} source, then the PM_{2.5} measurement data from such a site would only be eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Approval of sites that are suitable and sites that are not suitable for comparison with the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is provided for as part of the annual monitoring network plan described in § 58.10.

(b) [Reserved]

[71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 3283, Jan. 15, 2013]

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Air Quality Index Reporting

§ 58.50 Index reporting.

(a) The State or where applicable, local agency shall report to the general public on a daily basis through prominent notice an air quality index that complies with the requirements of appendix G to this part.